















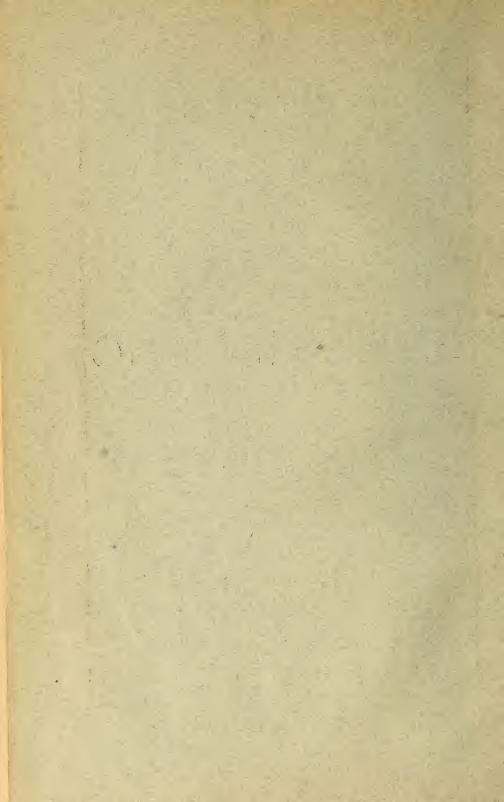
HAVEN'S

COMPLETE

PHONOGRAPHIC

READER.

CAMDEN, N. J.: "THE DAILY POST" PRINTING HOUSE, 139 FEDERAL ST. 1878.



Cartis HAVEN'S

COMPLETE

Phonographic Reader.

COMPRISING

Exercises for Dictation

In the Highest Practicable Conception of the Art of Sound-Writing.

Selected mostly from the Author's own Professional Practice.

CAMDEN, N. J.:
"The Daily Post" Printing House, No. 139 Federal Street.
1878.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1878, by Curtis Haven, in the office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

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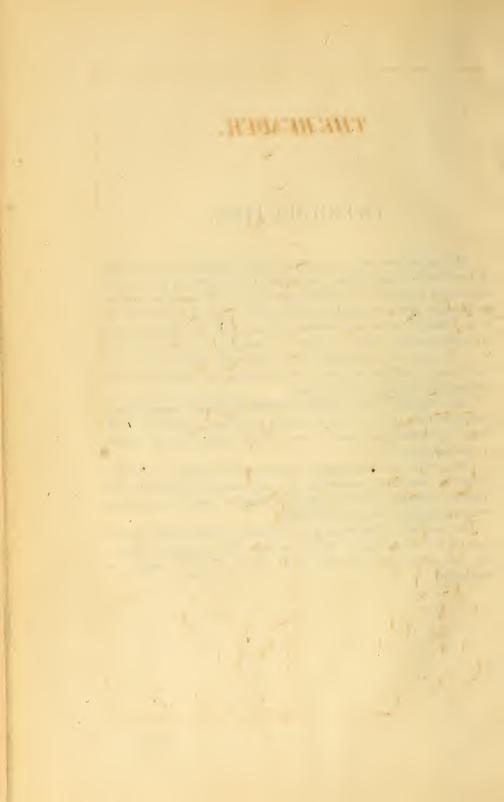
INTRODUCTION.

While this reader is, in a great degree, intended, with the help of the Pocket Compendium, to perfect the student in the use of word-signs, its primary object is to give him or her a concise idea of the manner, first introduced into the art by Andrew J. Graham, of New York, of INVENTING SPECIAL contractions and abbreviations extemporaneously, while engaged in reporting lectures, sermons, etc. To obtain a complete idea of the manner in which this is accomplished, it will be necessary for the student to observe the following rules throughout the reader:

1st.—Carefully read and note, in the exercises herein, every digression from the long way of writing words and phrases for which word or phrases signs have not been already learned from the charts or Compendium.

2d.—Write all the exercises, letters, court testimony, etc., from dictation; afterwards comparing your short-hand writing with the original. Rewrite and re-rewrite from dictation until your writing compares precisely with said original.

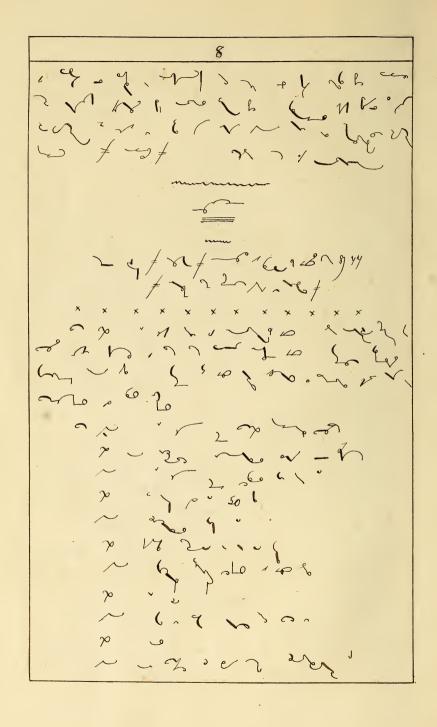
3d, and last.—Transcribe your short-hand writing and compare with the key, at the back. By this means, many slight but important contractions may be discovered, which, otherwise, might be overlooked.



THE READER.

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THE READER.

[Written for the "Boys of the World."]

TOO SMART BY HALF.

IN HEROIC MILTONIC VERSE.

BY CURT.

George was a high-school boy, of good repute, One who, when school let out, would quickly scoot, Not to his home, But in the streets to roam, Till his yearning stomach made him feel An eager longing for his evening meal. Then he would homeward drive, Where, when he did arrive He'd clean the tab'e courageously as the noble Hector, Leaving the meal a ghastly spectre, Of what it was before he came. All meat to him was game! His eye was fierce as is the goat called "Billy;" His smile, some said, was pracid, others silly. Opinions differed, too, about his actions-Thus are we oft divided in o factions! His hair was brown as Jersey cider, His forehead wide—his mouth still wider. Although no yet a man in years, More than a man was he in-ears. Always full of fun and tricky jokes, He oft caught e'en mos cunning folks; But none so cunning quite, nor yet so quick As to catch the wily George with quib or trick— At least the facetious George thus thought; But little fish have time ye to be caugh.

The first of April dawned, a glorious day,
And found George in the country, far away
From all his usual haunts;
But still possessed of all his wants.
Of each country boy he meant to make a tool
And have them every one, an April fool.
"But I mus myself look out," thought he,
"Or a country boy may make a fool of me."
Thu keeping on his guard
He walked out with his cousins in the yard.
Things new and strange to him he viewed—
A this hing sneered, at t'other one pooh-poohed.
The corsins, tired of this, took him to see the farm.
And though within their breasts there dwelt no thought of harm
They brought him to a fleld
In which beneath an oak tree lay concealed

A savage bull of Durham breed. Of this alarming fact they took no heed, But through the field they tripped and alked, When, 'roused by voices, up behind them stately walked-The Durham. Seeing this, the cousins fled, And yelled, if George would save his head He'd bet er do the same. Onward the mighty Samson came! But still unseen by George, who did believe The boys had said this "to deceive." "That joke's too thin, my little lads," he thought, "In that small game this chicken can't be caught." The thought no sooner fled, when a tremendous bellow Caused each particular hair to rise, and all his blood turn yellow, He took one glance behind, then turned to fly. Too late! That fearful bull was nigh! His rise was sudden, and his fall severe, And when he lit, he lit upon his ear. Another toss, and he was o'er the fence, Safe, by chance, from further violence. Home was he carried by his country cousins; Dressed were his wounds, that numbered dozens,

He now is well, and hope we all that, if he rise again he will not fall With such a dreadful force,
For now, of course,
We expect he has learned forever,
That, though he really is quite clever,
There are times when others know almost—
Though not quite—as much as George, the boast.

Exercises for Dictation.

LETTERS.

KENNEBECK AND WAMSUTTA RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST AUDITOR.

Kennebec, August 5th, 1873.

T. R. HALLOWELL, Esq., Chief Accountant Beth. R. R. Co.

DEAR SIR:—I have only to-day received your statement dated May 4th, showing car service of our cars on your railway.

The delay seems unaccountable. Would you please look into the matter and advise me as to the cause?

Your early reply will greatly oblige

Yours, truly,
ARMAND DOOLITTLE,
First Auditor

Office of THE FAIRVIEW ASSURANCE CO.

Cincinnati, September 2d, 1868.

MRS. FRANK HARDCASTLE, Marchmont, Mo.

DEAR MADAM: -Your favor of the 1st inst duly received.

In reply, would state that I have given my personal attention

to your case, and herewith personally reply.

From a hasty examination of the particulars mentioned in your letter above noted, I am inclined to believe that there was a misunderstanding between your deceased husband and our agent at your town. Had your husband, however, carefully perused the printed agreement on his policy before signing same, both himself and you would probably have been more enlightened in regard thereto.

I will investigate the matter further and advise you at a later

date.

Very respectfully,

JOSHUA BARDEL,

President of F. A. Co.

CHICAGO CLEARING HOUSE.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

Chicago, April 1st, 1874.

WM. MACELHAINEY, Esq., Treas. 23d Nat. Bank of New York.

DEAR SIR: -- We advise you somewhat hastily to please look out for check No. 563, endorsed by H. Smith, Jr., & Co., dated 1st ult.

This check was, through the carelessness of a clerk, dispatched to your bank, when it should have been sent to the 23d National

Bank of NEWARK.

'It is our custom to have our mail made up by one clerk and examined, before it is sent out, by another; but, on this occasion, the gentleman who usually performs the latter duty, was absent, and under great press of business, the examination was entirely overlooked—hence the blunder.

Ere receipt of this, however, you have most likely discovered the mistake. Please be kind enough to return check promptly and

accept our apologies. Yours, truly,

J. M. MARKLEY,

Treasurer.

CONCORD CO. CIRCUIT COURT.

Concord, Mass., January 1st, 1865.

JNO. BROWN & Co., In Suit.

VS. Damages, \$600.

Messrs. Jno. Brown & Co.

GENTLEMEN:—I received a call this a. m. from the defendant in your suit, Mr. Thos. Rogers.

The purpose of his call was to arrange with me, for you, to compromise this suit for damages by at once paying \$200, ready cash.

I would advise your acceptance of this compromise and thus avoid further litigation, although the expenses incurred by you having amounted to \$210, it is a loss.

I believe from what I know of the man, personally, that if you will write me a letter stating you will compromise for \$250, that he would accept. This is no more than just.

Please advise me, at as early a date as possible, what course to

pursue, and oblige Your obedient servant,

T. DUDLEY BECKETT, Att'y and Counsellor at Law.

Office of R. H. HUNGRYBURGER & CO.

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS,

Philadelphia, March 7th, 1870.

Messrs. Jessup & Carman, Cleveland, O.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 2d inst. is at hand. In reply, would state that the goods you refer to were shipped to you promptly upon the day purchased, a fact to which our shipper and his assistant, together with our "blotter," testify. The delay, therefore, in receiving your goods, is not traceable to any dereliction of duty upon our part, and as an additional proof of this statement, we enclose you, herewith, bill of lading, which you will observe is dated in accordance with above statement. This being the case, the tardy delivery of the goods is wholly the fault of the railway company, and we return you, with this letter, the bill rendered by you to us, and advise the presentation of the same to the railway company for collection.

Very respectfully,

Enclosures.

R. H. HUNGRYBURGER & CO.

COUNCILMANIC.

ARGUMENT BEFORE PHILADELPHIA (PA.) COMMON COUNCILS, ON THE LICENSING OF STREET-HUCKSTERERS, APRIL 18TH, 1877.

[An abstract from a three column report made by Curtis Haven]

Mr. X.—I would urge upon you, gentlemen, an entire prohibition of street-huckstering. I speak in the behalf of between three and four thousand grocers and legitimate dealers who suffer from unregulated and indiscriminate huckstering. They ask simply that as taxpayers they may be protected in their rights. They ask that the hucksters be placed on the same basis as storekeepers, who are required by law to pay mercantile taxes, rents, licenses and other taxes.

Mr. Rowan.—I would like to ask Mr. X. if he keeps a grocery

Mr. X.—No; I am not so unfortunate. I am in business as a

butter, egg, and cheese dealer.

Mr. Rowan.-I would like to ask the amount of license that you pay yearly?
Mr. X.—We paid, last year, fifty dollars.

Mr. Rowan - What is the amount of business that you do yearly?

Mr. X.--It ranges from one hundred to two hundred thousand

dollars.

Mr. Rowan.—'Then you would be satisfied with a proportionate amount of tax on the hucksters, I suppose?

Mr. X.—I would not.

Mr. Rowan.—Then you want them to be imposed upon more than you?

Mr. X —No, sir.

Mr. Rowan.—Now, Mr. Chairman, what is his real motive? Is

it his own personal benefit or not?

Mr. X.—My own motive is to secure the passage of an ordinance that will please all. We ask that these people (hucksters) be prohibited from selling on the streets.

Mr. Rowan.—Are not the streets free? Mr. X.—Well, they seem to be, at present.

Mr. Rowan.-Why do you want to prohibit people from selling

goods on the streets?

Mr. X.—Because we do not think it a proper way of doing bus-We think it is giving them privileges that other people do not possess.

Some one here handed Councilman Rowan a slip of paper, which

he perused and afterwards referred to while speaking.

Mr. Rowan.—If you do two hundred thousand dollars worth of business yearly, you are just cheating the city out of one hundred dollars and thirteen cents a year, and if you do a business of one hundred thousand dollars, you are cheating the city out of fifty dollars and thirteen cents a year. Now, I think it would be advisable for you to sock up.

Addressing Councils, the speaker continued:

"I am a paper hanger, carrying on business in a store, but any journeyman paper hanger can go to a manufacturer and buy wall paper by the single roll as cheaply as I can buy it by the thousand rolls. These journeymen will paper anybody's house from whom they can get a job, yet I would never think of asking that the journeymen should be prohibited from going around and "huckstering" their work. I characterize the action of such people as a desire to crush the hucksters out of existence as scandalous and outrageous, and as an effort to oppress the poor.

TESTIMONY. COURT

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION OF DR. JARED LINSLY, IN THE VANDERBILT WILL CONTEST, AT THE SURROGATE'S COURT ROOM, NEW YORK CITY, NOVEMBER, 1877.

Q.—The bills that you had against the estate, I suppose, have all been paid—your bills for medical services? A.—I claim a professional privilege.

Q.—You have a legacy of how much under the will?

understood that I had \$40,000 under the will.

Q.—How much of that did you get outside of the will. A.-Ididn't know that I was brought here to answer questions about my private business.

Mr. Clinton objected to the question, and the Surrogate sus-

tained the objection.

Q — Can you state any one of Commodore Vanderbilt's children whom Mrs. Crawford or Mrs. Vanderbilt urged to have admitted to the room who was not admitted? A.—Yes, sir; Cornelius J. Van-

derbilt. It was, I think, in July, 1876.

Q.—State what was said on the subject at that time, and by whom? A.—Mrs. Crawford stated to the Commodore that his son Cornelius J. was down stairs, and would like to see him. She urged him to see him, but the Commodore would not. There was another occasion also, I think, in the month of July. He was at his father's house very frequently.

Q.—What children saw their father by stealth? A.—I have seen Mrs. Torrance look in the partly opened door; I have seen Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Osgood and Mrs. La Bau do the same. This was during the period of his illness. Mrs. Allen was at the house frequently—

almost daily.

Q .- How many times did she look through the half-open door? A.—I think every time she was there and did not go in the room to see him.

Q.—When was it that Commodore Vanderbilt told Mrs. La Bau that he had made the best will he could? A .-- My recollection of it is that it was in the front room, within two months of his death.

Q.—Who was present? A.—I don't remember any except the

Commodore, myself, and Mrs. La Bau.

Q.—To whom did he say that if he had to make a will a hundred times he would not make it differently? A -I think I heard him say that to different members of his family.

Q.—Are you able to state that he said that to any particular member of the family you could name? A.--My impression is, it was Mrs. La Bau I can't name any other.

Q. -When was it he told you he had given William and George

the largest portion of his property? A .-- In 1854.

Q.--You stated that he said to proponent here, "Billy, when I die you will have great responsibilities, and I want you to carry out what is in the will and other papers." What other papers? A.--He said some other papers that were to be left, and I understood him to say attached, or to be attached, to the will.

Q --When was it that he told you that if he had died at some previous time, the world would never have known him? A.--The

first time was in May, 1876.

Q.—Do you recollect any conversations that he had with other persons about purely business matters? A.—Only on one occasion. I usually left the room when persons came on business to see him. Once Mr. Waddell came in with some papers. The Commodore told me to sit down and listen to a paper. He told Waddell to read it, which he did. He (the Commodore) said "Doctor, I want you to witness that paper," and I did so. I have never seen the paper since his death, and do not know where it is. I could state a part of the contents of the paper, but not all.

The witness further testified that he thought the Commodore was less irritable during the last ten years of his life than he had been previous to that time. He had no recollection of a conversation with Mr. Hitchcock many years ago, in which he told that gentleman that Commodore Vanderbilt made a will leaving about \$11,000,000 to be equally divided among his children.

Q.—Did you state to Dr. J. W. Swasey, of Yonkers, that you would rather give thousands of dollars than be a witness in the case, as its revelations would be terrible? A.—Yes, after I heard his declaration.

Q.—Did you tell Minthorne Tompkins, at your office in this city, that at one time you were in the Commodore's office, and one of the Woodhull women came in and slapped him on the shoulder, and said "Wake up"? A—(decidedly) No, sir.

The Surrogate ordered the question and answer to be stricken

out.

Q.—Have you told several persons, among them Dr. Swasey and Mr. George M. Terry, that you had often cautioned the Commodore against riding out with lewd women, and told him the practice

would get him into trouble? A .-- Never, sir.

By Mr. Clinton. Q.—You were about to state what message Commodore Vanderbilt asked you to deliver to his son Cornelius J. What was this message? A.—The Commodore asked Mrs. Vanderbilt who was in the house, and she replied: "Your sister Phæbe is in the other room, and your son Cornelius is down stairs." He said to me, "Go down and tell him not to come in here again while I am living, or after I am dead. You go down, Mrs. Crawford, and see that he says it to him." We went down, but he had gone out.

By Mr. Lord. Q .- Did the Commodore give any reason for

that? A.—He said he did not want him in the house.

Q.—Did Mrs. Vanderbilt say anything to the Commodore about the fit that Cornelius J. had at the table? A.—Nothing of the sort.

INTERVIEWS.

FOUR BUSINESS INTERVIEWS CONTAINED IN AN ARTICLE ENTITLED
"SPRING TRADE."

Reported by Curtis Haven, in the Spring of 1877, for the "Philadelphia Business Advocate and Price Current."

The first gentlemen called upon was Mr J. C. McNaughton, of the firm of Messrs. J. C. McNaughton & Co., wholesale commission dealers in foreign and domestic produce, lumber, etc., 264 south Front street.

"I think the outlook at the present time is considerably brighter than it was last Spring," said Mr. McNaughton. "Business appears to be brightening up. The markets are greatly improving. As for ourselves, we are having a more general demand for our produce than we had last year, at this date. This may be owing to a particularly active demand for potatoes, which probably may be more a special feature with us, although I believe the general feeling in the produce line is more confident than it was last year.

"We have been importing potatoes from Ireland which are meeting with great favor, and we have invoices on the way that will arrive on our American steamers, which we expect to place with ease, and it is our intention to continue importing until the end of

the season.

"There are indications favorable for a large fruit crop the coming season which has instilled a great deal of confidence in the market, produce men generally feeling more hopeful than they have for

a year or two.

"As far as collections are concerned, I must admit that they are very slow. This is a season of the year when the produce men are pretty well "strapped," for the reason that they have to supply the farmers with seeds, etc. and as a general rule, the farmers are unable to obtain money until the crops come in.

"That about covers the whole subject, I believe, as far as pro-

duce is concerned."

Messrs. James, Kent, Santee & Co., importers and jobbers of dry goods, Third street above Race, were next called upon. Being

referred to Mr. Harry Welsh, that gentleman said:

"I do not think our sales generally are as numerous as they were last year. We have more goods to sell than consumers have the money to buy. As yet we have had no direct benefit from the Centennial. Jobbing, as a general rule, is quite limited. The Cen-

tennial would not be likely to materially effect the trade as yet.—Merchants will buy where they can buy to the best advantage. There is not as much merchandise sold, and on a less margin. The jobbers are actually selling dry goods at a less profit than they have done since the last thirty years, and very few of them are realizing enough profit to pay expenses."

Reporter-But you do not suppose this condition of trade will

be lasting?

Mr. Welsh.—No; I look for an improvement over the present, because it must come. But I do not believe trade will undergo much improvement this Spring. There is nothing to justify an unusual activity until the people throughout the country begin to earn enough money to buy other than bare necessities. Economy is the rule everywhere. Those persons that can afford luxuries, deny themselves. During the war, people universally received good wages and realized large profits, and they educated themselves and their families to live wastefully, and since then they have been living on that basis, until now they must economize, for the reason that dealers are cautious to whom they sell. Now profits have come to be so small, while the majority of expenses continue to be as great as ever, that they are gradually eating up profits—and more than profits.

I do not anticipate any trade but what emanates from the necessities of the people. There is nothing that can at present stimulate it. The agricultural districts are as they ever were, however.

Reporter - Then you do not look for an early resumption of

business activity?

Mr. Welsh—An improved condition of affairs will surely come, but when it does it will be gradual. The system of economy that has been forced upon the people will not change rapidly into a system of violent expenditure. It is my belief a better condition of trade will take place, but it will require fully six months to effect it. Slowly at first, but gradually gaining strength in a manner similar to the evolutions of a ponderous engine when getting into motion. I feel very hopeful that before Spring is over a change for the better will have taken place.

The next gentleman called upon was Mr. Charles M. Ghriskey, hardware commission merchant, 508 Commerce street.

The general state of trade, said Mr. Ghriskey, is much as it has been for some time past—unsettled and unsatisfactory; but I do not apprehend a worse condition. I think it may improve soon, but the improvement will be gradual, and for that very reason, more permanent. The volume of business is not likely to be much improved this summer. My impression has been all along that we shall have a rather quiet time until near the end of this year, when all will be thoroughly prepared to do business. The country will be in a more healthy condition and more prosperous. Collections are poor, therefore bad paying customers are being sifted out. In con-

sequence, what purchasers we have are paying ones, and there is much competition among dealers, to sell. Prices are down to a lower ebb than they have been since the war, and margins are kept small by competition. The Centennial will doubtless make new markets for trade, but Philadelphia has not as yet been much affected by it. Good times can only come gradually. People are in too great a hurry. There has got to be more making haste slowly than there has been. Trade will be much better if we can only afford to wait.—Philadelphia cannot fail to be the London of America, but it will take time. New York can be the Paris of America—nothing more, but Philadelphia will be the solid, substantial London of America. Trade has reached its worst form of commercial disease, and, like a patient, is nearer a convalescent than at any other time during its sickness.

CONGRESSIONAL.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE SENATE—DEBATE ON THE LOUSISIANA ELECTION.

Washington, D. C., November 29th, 1877.

Mr. Conkling (Rep., N. Y.)—I would like to know whether this refusal of the committee to stop the wheels of business for this investigation was made before or after the high-sounding declarations in the Senate a few days ago about the Committee on Privileges and Elections having delayed and neglected its duties—all that talk about the importance of the case demanding immediate action, about a sovereign State being kept in waiting? I would like to know whether this refusal was before or after these charges of delay on the part of certain Senators?

Mr. HILL arose to reply.

Mr. Conkling—I am speaking to my friend from New Hampshire, Mr. President. [Laughter]
Mr. Wadleigh—The refusal of the committee to go into the

Mr. Wadleigh—The refusal of the committee to go into the investigation was after the complaint that the committee had delayed.

Mr. Conkling—I affirmed that a Democratic Senator—more than one—arraigned the Committee on Privileges and Elections because of its delay. They counted up the days that elapsed at the last session of the Senate. They counted up the vacation and charged upon the committee neglect, tardiness, shortcoming. I would state further, a Democratic Senator had insisted that the credentials of Mr. Spofford should not be referred to the committe, that the facts were all fixed. Further, it was said by a distinguished member of the Senate that the case of Judge Spofford was as clear as if Mr. Kellogg had died and the Senate had attended his funeral. Events have taken place in Louisiana of which the country is aware,

and of which the Senate must take judicial notice. These events determine, beyond inquiry, the Kellogg-Spofford case. The Senate heard yesterday a statement of what the country should know.-Had I command of what the country should know, I would call attention to the fact that the same party in the Senate which awoke the echoes in the chamber with the charge that the Committee on Privileges and Elections had delayed, now, when the opportunity is presented, upon a report, to stand up fairly for a count of the Senate, whether one or the other of the men was entitled to a seat, cried out for delay. The Committee on Privileges and Elections should become a police court and go to the Gulf for witnesses to ascertain facts touching the character of one of the claimants. A few nights ago a prominent Senator was heard declaring to the Senate about it being a matter of small importance to inquire whether a claimant to a seat in the Senate had, or had not, been privy to a murder to There had been something said about such a secure his election. charge against a gentleman.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections had the Kellogg case on trial first, and therefore the other cases should succeed that, but now another case has been wrenched from the committee by main force and the power of numbers been brought to bear to dislocate and rend the rules of the Senate, and Senators arose in their places to insist that the Kellogg case, the first case taken up by the committee, should have been kept in the committee hung up while process went from the Capitol to the Gulf to bring witnesses here to testify as to

the personal character of one of the contestants.

Mr. Wadleigh quoted from the testimony taken in Louisiana in regard to the acts of one "Littlefield," when Mr. Dawes (Rep., Mass.) inquired if the Senator knew what had become of Littlefield.

Mr. McDonald—I believe he has gone back to Massachusetts.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Dawes—Yes. The Democrats expected to carry Massachusetts this Fall, and sent him there.

MR. GORDON'S REPLY.

Mr. Gordon (Dem., Ga.)—I wish to say a few words in reply to the remarkable utterances of the Senator from New York, not with any view of convincing that Senator, but to immortalize his position, which, to say the least of it, is very unique in inconsistency. The Senator has seen fit to indulge in a tirade of abuse of a claimant for the seat from South Carolina. He has denounced the Democratic side of the chamber because Senators on that side desired to inquire into the complicity of one of the claimants from Louisiana in Returning Board frauds.

Mr. Conkling—I would be very sorry to do anything to interfere with the plan of the Senator's speech, which I see is going to be a fine one, but nowhere in my remarks of the other day did I say anything touching my own conviction of the guilt or innocence of

the contestant from South Carolina. I simply stated a hypothetical case, and disclaim having said of either of these contestants that one was free from all blame and the other guilty; however, it was said that rhetoric did not bear an examination with the rules of arithmetic.

Mr. Gordon-And nothing illustrates the truth of the Senator's position so much as his own rhetoric. [Laughter] testimony of one "Doc" Adams, a witness before the Committee which made the investigation in the South Carolina affairs. has been quoted in the Senate to connect Mr. Butler with the Hamburg riot. The Senator from New York, in alluding to this witness, characterized him as the born leader of men. That Senator declared that he did not express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Mr. Butler, but all who saw his manner could not fail to understand his motives. Mr. Butler is a gentleman whose reputation is equal to that of any Senator on this floor. He may not be a born leader of men, but he is not a leader of loafers and of liars, as "Doc" Adams is Though he is not a born leader of men, he is the descendant of those whom history characterizes as leaders of In his veins mingle the blood of Francis Marion and Hazard Perry, whose noble deeds emblazon the walls of the Capitol. How is it that Senators have forgotten another riot in South Carolina which occurred at Cainhoy, where no colored men, but fifteen white men were wounded, nine of whom died.

Mr. Patterson (Rep., S. C.)—The Senator is in error. Eight

white men and two colored men were killed in that riot.

Mr. Gordon—It is idle to talk about the whites intimidating the blacks I have heard of such intimida ion before. Ireland has intimidated England. The giant oak in the forest has intimidated the descending bolt.. And Pompeii has intimidated the bubbling, boiling lava from Vesuvius.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

ADDRESS BY THE GREAT TEMPERANCE REVIVALIST AT THE TEMPER-ANCE MEETING HELD IN THE THIRD ST. M. E. CRURCH, CAMDEN, N. J., MAY 8TH, 1877.

Reported verbatim, by Curtis Haven, for the "Camden Daily Post."

Mr. Chairman and my friends: I am very glad to do myself the honor of coming here to your city and speaking a few words upon a subject that I know is deeply interesting to you—the subject of total abstinence from intoxicating liquor. I have only a few moments to be with you, for I am going across the river to speak at two meetings there. I am obliged to catch the quarter of eight boat, and what can I say to you in the few moments that are alloted to me? Simply this: This work that we are now engaged in is a

work of malice towards none and charity for all; for the liquor seller and for the liquor drinker especially. If these men who are engaged in the business, and those men who die intemperate, were made to believe that those who do not drink are their friends, a great trouble would be overcome and the cause of total abstinence benefitted .-But we act coldly, and many of that class of men that we are desirous of reaching we have driven away from us. We have so talked about the liquor seller that we could not—did not say "come and be one of us. Now, if we gain success in this kind of work, we must invite all, plead with all. You need not try to compel a man to be You must persuade. Appeal to his honor, his integrity, to his home, to his country, and to his God.

Our work, so far, has been signally blest of God-signally blest. Men who have been the victims of intoxicating liquor have signed the pledge; men who have been engaged in the sale of it have given up their business, and are now within the ranks of total abstinence. They are working with us with a zeal, with a patience, and with a cheer that shows in themselves the beauty and grandeur of this reform. A great fault with we Christians is, we have allowed the cause of total abstinence to be established our of the church. I say this for a truth, and there are many things that testify to this fact. allow ourselves to grow too indifferent about it. We do not feel deeply about it, and so make no attempt to do good in this direction.

You can tell a man anything but his faults. He will let you pat him on the back and say he is a splendid fellow. You may praise him to the highest heaven; but tell him of his faults, and he begins to feel a little different. It is nice to be patted on the back and to be told you are a good fellow—a fine lady; but when the Holy Spirit asks to show you ALL THINGS, he shows you views that you do not The peace of God comes to us by doing the will of God, and that work is accomplished by the heart yielding obedience to the Therefore, I say to you that the strangest thing in the present age is that Christian people make a claim of being exceptional, and yet they do not like very much to be told of their faults. I confess to that same fault. When a good brother takes me by the arm and says: "Frank, I don't like what you said a moment ago," or "What you said last evening should have been left without saying," I feel rebuked. But it is not always very comfortable to me. I declare I think that we are like the little people attending school. They like—all of them—to be pronounced very excellent scholars, whether they are so or not.

I believe, withal, my friends, that this country will be revolutionized by this reform, but it can only be done by the people totally abstaining from intoxicating liquors. You need not undertake to stop those in the business from selling or buying. Let the people stop buying and the work is accomplished. The man who is in the business of selling liquor will be unable to sell. But we have got to stop the buying. That's the thing! Then, you see, instead of the man stopping in a saloon on the way home Saturday evening, and coming home intoxicated, and the most of his money gone, he walks right home to Sallie Ann and puts his ten or fifteen dollars into Sallie's hand, and it brings joy to her and the little ones. He is happier and much more pleasant to all than he would otherwise have been. How different from the time when the husband came home staggering, and after coming home she found his money had been spent and he intoxicated with liquor purchased with the money that should have been brought her.

But when a man has made up his mind to be a true and loyal man to his wife and to his children, he will have no regard for the intoxicating cup. That man will walk home—yes, he will—and take the money and pay his grocery bill; and he will be respected.

A gentleman upon the forum here informed Mr. Murphy that he had only three minutes more time to speak.

Three minutes! said Mr. Murphy. Well. I will have to come over to Camden and live here for a week. It is a great cross to go away from this audience, but I must be punctual to the people across the water. Dear people, if you have come here for the purpose of hearing me, I esteem it a great privilege to be permitted to speak before you, and thank you for your heartfelt confidence. I must hold obedience to duty, but I wish I had time to tell you how I became saved. I wish I had. My dear friends, I commenced life with hopes as bright as any of you. Had a good mother, and she taught me that which was good and beautiful. I expected to make her life radiant with sunshine, but for the fascination of the intoxicating bowl. Some people say there is no fascination about it, but there is a great fascination about it. Notice the jollity of the drinking man, the cheerful expression on his countenance. How hearty the drinking men meet with each other. "Here you are, Bill! Let's go in and take something." And they go in and set them up and down. Do you know what is hurting the church to-day? WE ARE SO QUIET about our religion. We do not tell anybody about it. We are afraid to pray in prayer meeting. We are walking in the highway of the saints, but when we get up at the stile of His redeeming love we can hardly tell whether we are saved or not The people are not in love with our religion. If everyone were to be fascinated by their religion, and would talk about it, showing by genial and kindly conduct their character, they would find peace, and the people would come in through the church windows. The people are all in love with a religion that you talk about, and they are coming here to seek for it. And this, I think, is the best that I can say to you, my brethren here who have signed the pledge—speak about it. This is a personal responsibility. Remember that God will hold you responsible; for you have a duty to perform the same as I have, and let us all do our duty. Trust in God, and verily thou shalt be successful.

With the pleasures that lie around the intoxicating bowl. I was led off, and fell as low, perhaps, as it is possible for a man to fall and live. I became separated from wife and children and from everybody that made life very dear and precious to me. But God, in His infinite mercy, sent a good man to speak to me. And when he invited me very kindly to attend religious service, I begged of him that he would excuse me; that I would not disturb his meeting.-Half intoxicated, (I was locked up in a dark room) I asked him to please excuse me, but there was a kind expression upon the man's face, and when I looked into his countenance I refused no longer. I said: "Sir, I will go." I did go with him, and heard the blessed gospel of our precious religion; and there, from the kind words of my friends, I there gave my heart to Christ. Absolutely, I am trying to do what I can to lead other men from the haunts of vice to the still waters of eternal rest. Let me say to you, dear people, preach the love of God-preach the love of God. There is a wonderful love for the bruised heart that he cannot tell anything about himself, and we know not how much we can forgive until we are an outcast. I wonder, if your boy should ask your forgiveness of a great crime that you know him to be guilty of, would you give it? You would say: "I shall forgive my boy." Why? Because he is your boy. Therefore, let me say to you: keep this work going in this place with acts of cheerfulness and love, and of kindness. Good night.

Note.—Much may be learned by the advanced student by procuring the original phonographic notes of the author's daily reports. As Mr. Haven is continually taking reports of sermons, lectures, court testimony, etc., he will dispose of the short-hand notes, when done with them, for 15 cents per sermon or lecture, or per 20 pages testimony (reporter's book size), postage prepaid, to any address. Semetimes a key can be furnished, in which case the charge will be 25 cents. Address CURTIS HAVEN, 513 Elm St., Camden, N. J.







